AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace paragraph **[003]** with the following amended paragraph:

[003] Previously, municipal water transfer and treatment facilities provided the only mechanism for diverting contaminated water away from natural bodies of water, either for holding or treatment for subsequent transfer to natural settings. In general, that process involved, and continues to involve, the establishment of a system of drains, such as in a parking lot or at a street curb, by which water enters a system of pipe conduits. Eventually, the water received from the drains reaches either a final outlet destination or is directed to a treatment system for contaminant removal. For purposes of the description of the present invention, "contaminated water" is to be understood to mean any water including floating particulate, such as Styrofoam™ containers and oil, for example; non-floating particulate, such as sand and silt, for example; and entrained contaminants[, such as dissolved nutrients or metals, for example].

Please replace paragraph **[038]** with the following amended paragraph:

[038] Referring to FIG. 4, the weir 24 provides a means for regulating the direction of fluid flow through the bypass 15 as a function of incoming fluid flow rate. Weir 24 is designed with a wall height such that its top [is substantially equal to or] exceeds the height of the baffle port 27. As a result, fluid entering the inlet flow control zone 25 crests the weir 24 at a higher elevation than the top of baffle port 27. The baffle port 27 is therefore preferably submerged when the fluid in the inlet flow control zone 25 reaches the crest of the weir 24. The purpose is to trap floating particulate in the storage chamber 16 during relatively high fluid flow rates while enabling fluid bypassing at such rates, and to allow the weir 24 to trap floating particulates as the fluid surface elevation falls below the crest of the weir 24. During relatively low flow conditions and at the start of relatively high flow conditions, any floating particulate in the inlet flow control zone 25 is washed into the storage chamber 16 such that none is lost over the weir 24 if/when the fluid reaches the crest of the weir 24. Otherwise, in general, the weir 24 is sized to divert all fluid entering at relatively low flow rates from the inlet flow control zone 25 into the storage chamber 16 in a manner consistent with the desire to create a flow tangential to the interior side 20 of the tank 11, and to maximize removal efficiency while minimizing scouring. The weir 24 is further sized for relatively high flow rates to divert a portion of the entering fluid into the storage chamber 16 and to allow the remainder of the entering fluid to flow directly from the

inlet flow control zone 25 directly to the outlet flow control zone 26 for exiting the outlet 13 of the tank. The specific dimensions of the weir may be varied as a function of the desired amount of fluid treatment for particular inlet flow conditions. As earlier indicated with respect to FIGS. 3A and 3B, the weir 24 may be an angled rectangular plate or some other form of polygon or another shape, or it may be curved with respect to the direction of flow of the incoming fluid.